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No. 16,842. 英壹千九百壹十七年五月八號 HONGKONG. TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1917. 中華民國六年歲次丁巳 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

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G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season Ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,
General Managers.

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華字日報

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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

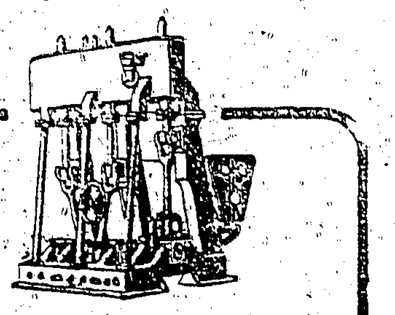
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Two tablespoonsful to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.
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Honkong, April 11, 1912.

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WONG PING WAH, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON THE HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, May 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We improved our position during the course of sharp fighting this morning, on the Hindenburg line, to the eastward of Bullecourt. We progressed to the westward in the direction of the village, taking prisoners.

We drove off a night bomb attack to the southward of Oppy.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

VICTORIOUS RESISTANCE BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, May 7.

A French communiqué reports:—

Last night was marked by fresh German reactions in the region to the north-east of Soissons and on Chemins-des-Dames, where we have identified four new divisions since yesterday. Very violent counter-attacks, preceded by intense bombardment were launched against our positions at Freidement Farm, on the Cerny-Hurtebise front, and on the heights at Craonne and Vauclere. The desperate fighting ended in favour of our troops who victoriously resisted the most furious assaults and maintained their positions everywhere. German masses were mown by our artillery and machine-guns and the enemy sustained considerable losses.

During these engagements we increased our number of prisoners to over 8,200, making a total of 29,000 since April 16.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 7.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

Near Lens and Arras the artillery activity increased to great violence in the evening and the battle is spreading further to the east, past Bullecourt.

We repulsed a strong advance in the afternoon between Fort-de-Malmaison and Braye. Violent attacks developed in the evening and night to the north of Laffaux between the Soissons-Laon road and Ailles. We maintained our positions after bitter fighting and inflicted heavy losses.

Fierce French attacks between Ailles and Craonne failed. We recaptured the northern slope on the Winterberghe height, and we also recaptured Chevreux.

We brought down 14 enemy aeroplanes.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

CANADA'S ACTING PREMIER ON AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

OTTAWA, May 7.

Sir George Forster, the Acting Premier of Canada, has returned from Washington where he attended the Allied Conference. He emphasises America's enthusiasm in the war and states that arrangements have been advanced to assist in shipbuilding, in solving in the submarine problem and in producing with Canada, food and munitions for the Allies and also in military and naval co-operation.

Sir George said that a joint Americo-Canadian regulation of food prices is probable. He also said that America's entry would remove Anglo-American misunderstandings and aid both in the war and in settling peace problems.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF AND THE NEW PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, May 7.

The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent says that General Alexieff, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies, while at the Capital, denounced the propaganda in favour of "No annexations" and "No Indemnities" which the army at the front interpret as advocating surrender.

AMERICAN LABOUR APPEAL TO THE RUSSIANS.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The American Federation of Labour has telegraphed to the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd, urging their support of the Provisional Government against the pro-German propagandists.

AMERICA AND THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

A SOLUTION BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board announces that anti-submarine experiments have been most encouraging, and it is believed the problem has been solved.

HOSTILE AEROPLANE OVER N.E. LONDON.

LONDON, May 7.

The Press Bureau announces that early this morning, a hostile aeroplane dropped four bombs on the outskirts of the north-east of London.

A man was killed and a woman injured, and there was slight damage to buildings.

LATER.

The air raid occurred this morning at 12.30 o'clock during bright moonlight. All the bombs fell in one borough. Three fell close together, one of which wrecked a bathroom, the others doing little damage. There were two casualties which were due to the last bomb, which exploded in the top flat of a block of flats, killing a man and seriously injuring his wife, and also shattering a water tank which flooded the lower floors.

ANOTHER FOOD SHIP SUNK.

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons, Sir Chiozza Money admitted that another food-ship which had to leave port on its arrival, owing to lack of facilities for unloading, was torpedoed en route to another port.

Sir F. G. Banbury: Do not the Government consider the safe arrival of food sufficiently important to provide facilities at the nearest port for all vessels arriving in England?

Sir Chiozza Money replied that the whole subject is being most seriously considered.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

A GERMAN COMMENT ON THE SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, May 7.

The *Duesseldorfer General Anziger* in an article, endeavours to minimise the importance of the entry of China into the war and suggests that Japan's abandonment of her former objection to China's participation was due to Japan's desire for China's support against America. The article concludes by stating that German influence in the Far East is irrecoverably lost and predicts a struggle for the Pacific after the war.

The Prussian Minister of Education has decided that Chinese students may continue their studies in Germany if they so desire.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Des Vœux Road, Hongkong on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1730

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 5.15 p.m.

BUSINESS:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1917. 1769

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE Fourteenth YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's office, St. George's Building at 11 a.m. on FRIDAY the 18TH MAY, 1917 to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th May to the 18th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO Co., LTD.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1768

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxations.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Application will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

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Hongkong, March 29, 1914.

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A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small Children. Peak District preferred.

Apply— "NURSE."
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Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

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WONDERFUL DISCOUNT
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SALE NOW ON
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1765]

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PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
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A Domestic Remedy for all irregularities. Recommended to replace all very heavy & fatal abortive Pills in the Market, as being the Safest Pills of any kind, Purity of the System a Speedy Cure may be Established. Where other Pills have failed, Martin's Apiol & Steel Pills never fail. All Chemists and Stores and Depots throughout the World, or post free from Dr. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
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No 77.
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ARE TEMPTING.
HAND MADE
W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.

COMPANY MEETING.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders in the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd. was held last week at the offices of the Company when Mr C. R. Burkill presided, supported by Messrs. A. E. Algar, A. W. Burkill, R. Macgregor, H. P. Wadman, and G.M. Wheelock, (directors,) S.B. Neil, manager and actuary, J. K. Tweed, manager and secretary, and D. McNeill, legal adviser. The shares represented at the meeting totalled 4,380, and there were also 12 policyholders present.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said:—

In proposing that the report and accounts presented to you be passed, I do not think that it is necessary to say very much. At our last annual meeting a resolution was passed that the next accounts should be presented as at December 31, 1916, and annually thereafter as at December 31. The accounts at present in your hands refer therefore to a period of nine months only, that is to say, from April 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916.

Taking into consideration the unrest in China during last year, the general financial stringency, and particularly the reduction of our staff, due to the war, we consider the amount of new business secured is very satisfactory.

During the period we paid to policyholders in claims by death, maturity, etc., over Tls. 1,200,000. This, gentlemen, is a very considerable sum, and our total payments to policy-holders now amount to over thirteen and a half million taels. As Estated on a previous occasion, these figures are a sufficient proof that we are justifying our existence in a practical manner.

The surrender values paid show a reduction, which, in view of the very general financial stringency which prevailed last year, is a very pleasing indication of the confidence of our policyholders in the company. We are beginning to reap the benefit of our liberal treatment of policyholders and our desire to assist them in every possible way. It is common knowledge that at the beginning of the war, it was a matter of considerable difficulty to realize securities or raise or borrow money in any way. As mentioned in my speech in 1915, at the expense of heavy exchange charges incurred in moving funds, we took particular trouble to ensure that any policyholder of the company who found it necessary to borrow money upon his policy should be able to receive the loan without delay, and we were practically the only insurance company which continued to freely lend money in every agency during this period. It is gratifying to know that our care in this matter has met with generous appreciation.

You will be pleased to hear that we are paying the same rate of bonus on policies maturing this year as last year. It is a matter for congratulation that we have not reduced our rates of bonus since the outbreak of war.

We are pleased to note that the chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai stated in his speech at the annual meeting of the chamber that the question of insurance has received the attention of his commitee.

We have great pleasure in again expressing our appreciation of the royal service given the company by our staffs at both the head office and in the agencies.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"That the directors' report together with the accounts and balance sheet for the nine months ended December 31, 1916, be and they are hereby accepted and passed." Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr H. P. Wadman.

"That a dividend to shareholders for the nine months ended December 31, 1916, be paid, and the same is hereby declared of Tls. 10,000, and that same be applied in paying *pro tanto* the capital uncalled on the shares."—Proposed by Mr C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr R. Macgregor.

"That Mr H. P. Wadman be and he is hereby re-elected a director of the Company."—Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr. A. E. Algar.

In view of the fact that there are now six directors, the Board was of opinion that two directors should retire annually instead of one as heretofore, it was therefore decided: That at each succeeding annual general meeting the two directors next in rotation shall retire"—Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr. G.M. Wheelock.

"That Messrs. G. H. & N. Thomson be and they are hereby elected auditors of the company for the financial period ending December 31, 1917.—Proposed by Dr. G. E. Goode, seconded by Mr. G. M. Wheelock.

WANTON DEVASTATION.

ROYE'S MAGNIFICENT TOWN HALL DESTROYED.

Mr Wood, the United States Press representative with the advancing French armies, telegraphs: "French refugees state that the Germans hope by shortening the West Front to release thirty divisions for strategic purposes elsewhere. The recaptured territory has been wantonly destroyed, the devastation exceeding that of the original German invasion. Roads have been blown up, and houses razed. The Germans thoroughly mined Roye, but the French advance was so quick that they were compelled to evacuate after firing only a few mines. At 4 o'clock on the morning of March 17 civilians were hurled out of their beds, craters 40 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep being blown in the principal streets. The adjacent buildings, including the town hall, were levelled. The Germans wrecked their final vengeance by entering the houses and smashing pianos, furniture, and dishes. They had Germanised the city by naming the streets after Hindenburg, Mackensen, and other prominent militarists."

K.C.'S LITTLE GAMBLE.

To help a jury decide whether games on automatic machines are games of skill or of chance; counsel, police and witnesses figured in a diverting scene at a recent London Sessions.

Two machines, known as the "Imperial" and the "Clown," were brought into court and deposited on a table. Then Mr. Wild, K.C. defending, challenged a policeman to a game on each, and for fifteen minutes the Court looked on with intense curiosity.

Mr Wild got his halfpenny back twice with the "Clown" and once with the "Imperial." The policeman had his money returned once, but a youth, who was also invited to a game, lost his halfpenny at the first venture.

Mr Wild admitted that he had practised a bit on the previous day.

The jury accepted his lordship's invitation to try various machines, and with a bag of halfpennies to play with, retired to their private room.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.
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No. 2, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

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Hongkong September 4, 1916.

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ACETLYENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR,
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.,

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AAD SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	86' top / 70' bottom	0'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	75'	15' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	344'	45' 8"	16'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	57'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	210'	60'	12'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	400'	55'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	430'	84'	23'	7' 6"	
Basin Dock	322'	64'	15'	7' 6"	

TELEPHONE No. 55. HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. TELEPHONE No. 50 Hongkong. TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

E. M. BYRNE, B.Sc., M.I.M.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.
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Hughes & Hough

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Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
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PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

on

THURSDAY,

the 10th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.—

A CONSIGNMENT OF
WHITE GOODS,
Comprising:—
Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Check Dusters.

BRASS WARE,
Comprising:—
An assortment of Jardinieres, Flower Vases, Finger Bowls, Ornaments, etc., etc., etc.,

Also
A few Four-fold Screens and Sundries.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1766

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWLE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1927

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SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
MADE IN LONDON OF ALL CHEMISTS

WHAT WOMEN IN THEIR "FORTIES" NEED

MANY women approach the critical changing period of their lives that comes between the ages of forty and fifty, unmindful of its tremendous importance to their future health and happiness. Not understanding the functional changes taking place in their bodies, they work beyond their strength, often break down, become nervous wrecks, their bodies suffering with fatigue and their weakened nerves trembling at every step. Often in their weakened condition capillary hemorrhage becomes excessive, this added drain compelling them to take to their beds from nervous exhaustion.

What these women need is something that will instantly relieve the pressure on the overworked nerve centers and give them the vitality to stand up under the grueling strain. Wonderfully effective, results are given in such conditions by the simple use of Sargol Tablets, a skillful combination of six of the best nerve and strength vitalizing elements known to modern chemistry. These little tablets contain no dangerous habit-forming drugs and are entirely harmless in their action but they quickly build up and strengthen the entire nervous system by feeding directly to the tired devitalized nerve cells, in artificial form, the very necessary elements of which nature is depriving them.

Thousands of women could testify that Sargol Tablets strengthen the jaded nerves, revive the tired brain and put the energy and courage into your body that enables you to stand up under the unusual strain of the changing period.

All the leading chemists in Hongkong have Sargol Tablets for sale.

"Don't worry take Sargol."

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

the 9th, 10th and 11th May, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms,

DUDDELL STREET,—

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BURROUGHS & WELLCOME'S
TABLOIDS
(varied assortment).

Kepler's Malt and Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Byno Preparations, Patent Medicine, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also

A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.

N.B.—The above sale offers a unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.

On view from Monday the 7th May, 1917.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1758

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JEBSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms,

DUDDELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124632 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot. No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is $85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 9.

THE CHINA AGREEMENT.

The report that the Chinese Government is about to break with Germany has given great satisfaction here, especially among those who realise the efforts Germany has made to poison the wells of truth and feed the Chinese populace on lies. With America, China, and Brazil tending in the same direction, the greatest Republics outside Europe are aligning themselves against barbarism, and it is quite natural to see Mexico taking sides with Germany. That alone would be a sufficient indication of the real character of the German policy—on the principle that 'like attracts like.' It is to be hoped that the report from Peking will prove fully accurate and that the Government forthwith will take measures to ensure that German agents are excluded from the country or rendered harmless, for the continual plottings in the United States, and the cynical admissions of treachery on the part of Germany, are full proof of the mentality of the rulers who regard solemn treaties as mere "scraps of paper."

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

In spite of all the difficulties of the time, the British Industries Fair organised by the Board of Trade for the wholesale trade of these islands, has been held again this year, and in some directions the exhibits show a considerable advance in the direction of capturing German industries, especially as regards the chemical, glass and toy trades. Not only are great galleries at the Imperial Institute filled with toys, but printing, glassware, paper, pottery, basketware, and a hundred other industries are fitted into the Victoria and Albert Museum.

On the other hand, some of the trades represented show the difficulties, for they display notices that owing to the pressure of natural orders, and the shortage of labour they cannot execute orders for the present: or that in consequence of the non-arrival of raw materials, the finished articles on exhibition are less numerous than usual. It is, however, a remarkable sign of the vitality of British trade that such a well-patronised show could be held under the circumstances. The organisation, I may add, is very good, and foreign buyers have every assistance including the services of a corps of interpreters.

FOOD SHORTAGE.

We are at last feeling the pressure of the lessened food production and the lack of tonnage for foodstuff transport. Potatoes are approaching the rare stage and it is likely that before the new crop is ready we shall be unable to buy any, except as a luxury. Scores of dealers to-day display signs "No potatoes." Sugar is short also, but the measures taken in relation to meat has relieved the pressure in that direction, and people are taking to a meatless lunch and dinner with something of the spirit of a discovery. Romano's the famous Strand restaurant, is serving meatless menus one day a week, and good they are. Others are following suit, and the clubs are almost all meatless on Fridays.

But we are by no means as badly off as the enemy. I was told yesterday by a man from Hamburg within the last week or two, that cocoa there costs 16 shillings a pound, bacon eight shillings a pound and prunes three shillings. A hundred grammes of oatmeal, groats or macaroni is all the cereals that any person can obtain for a fortnight, on the ticket system. There have been frequent riots and the soldiers on leave have aided the women to loot the raided shops.

THE ADVANCE.

The new phase in the operations in France introduces an important change in the training of young officers here at home. Last year they were taught trench work directly they obtained their commission. Now they get outpost lessons first. Instructors for a week at a time go to the front and study the conditions and then come home and impart the knowledge to the men in training. Several of my young friends who are in this stage of the preparation testify to the rigours and thoroughness of the present methods. The urgency is for young officer fit and alert and hardy. The man over 34 to-day has very little chance of getting a commission, even with influence behind him.

THE SUBMARINES.

From every coast point come reports, evidently well founded, bearing out my optimistic statements in a previous letter as to the damage we are inflicting on the latest swarm of German submarines. It is a mistake to imagine that we are short of food merely on the submarine account. The shortage was working up all the time, because of the constantly increasing demand for tonnage for military purposes.

It is this knowledge that makes the clubs so quiescent under the Food Dictator's orders, and even inclined to demand that the commands should be more definite and exacting. The fact is that the people who to-day are wasteful are the servants, who are probably the most overfed section of the community, and having no responsibility for the payment they proceed to gorge as usual. The scarcity of household help is such that many housewives are even advertising for servants and attaching the bait "No food restrictions until compulsory." That is a matter that the Food Controller will probably take in hand in before long.

OUR GENERAL WAY.

For once in a way we have masters and men in agreement against the Government in regard to an industrial matter. We are actually spending public money in two internment camps to train German civilians resident in this country trades belonging to our own people, so that there is grievous danger of these men at the end of the war actually setting up in competition with British makers. And meanwhile, the products of the prisoners' labour, after the Government demands are met, are being sold in the open market in competition with British goods. To do this is also a scandal, for the British makers have all along been unable during the war to execute orders for their private customers, owing to preference being insisted upon for Government orders.

The brush trade is up in arms against the method. They also complain that a firm that before the war were importers of German and Japanese brushes has been given the monopoly of the surplus from the camp factories, to the detriment of genuine British makers. They have cases on record where this agent has sold these camp-made brushes to a favoured firm which has been allowed to include them in a Government contract, thus making two profits payable, one by the agent and one by the contractor. The matter is being brought up in Parliament, but the only result so far is to produce a supply of official soporifics, designed to convince the public that all is for the best.

The national service matter is also being muddled, and unless there is some improvement shortly it will have cost far more than it was worth. Further, the farmers are declaring that unless their ploughmen in the home defence army are released for farm work, during the next six or eight weeks, we need not look for a good harvest in this country this year. From all this it is clear that we have not organised ourselves yet on the highest level, by any means.

OVERSEAS' OFFICERS' PALATIAL CLUB.

I was present on Tuesday at the inauguration of the Royal Automobile Club as the Royal Overseas Officers' Club for the period of the war. This provides the officers from the dominions and colonies who visit London on leave or otherwise with the most luxurious home in London. It has splendid dining and smoking rooms, a Turkish bath, shooting galleries and all the other usual appurtenances of a first-class club on a most princely scale. The Duke of Connaught performed the opening ceremony in his usual straightforward and genial manner and it was clear from the number of Canadians present that His Royal Highness is held in high favour by the men from the Dominion of which he was until recently Governor-General. Since the war began the Club has been hospitable to officers from overseas, who have found it a Godsend to be able to enjoy the luxury of a fine Turkish bath and the comforts of a club on the one premises. The new order of things, which is under direct Government auspices, will therefore extend the work along similar lines.

EASTERN SHIPPING.

The "Birmingham Post" has the following from a correspondent:—"The circular letter addressed yesterday by the Shipping Controller to shipowners trading with India and the Far East seems to be viewed with equanimity by the mercantile interests involved. Hitherto the vessels requisitioned by the Admiralty have been taken as required, irrespective of their relationship to the time rotation of the fleet to which they belonged. In one trade, accordingly, there was a gap representing the removal of three consecutive sailings, followed by a steady service at the normal intervals. The view expressed to me by the responsible executive of one of these Eastern lines is that the service may be reduced to one third of the normal capacity, this being regarded as adequate for export needs, though how far it will suffice for the transport of foodstuffs from Asia to Europe remains to be seen."

THE SPEAKER.

The coming retirement of the Speaker of the House of Commons is interesting to anyone who takes note of English politics, for Mr. Lowther has been an impressive yet witty occupant of the chair since 1905 and his place is not easy to fill. I hear that Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, will be his successor. His personality is hardly so rich as that of Mr. Lowther, but he will undoubtedly fill the position with dignity and fairness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Letters from the Front continue to speak in high terms of the Heir Apparent. He is brave, clean-minded and unassuming. At a recent little dinner in France he called for only one toast—"Let's drink to the Push" said he in direct soldier language, and the cheers that greeted it could be heard far and wide. It is worth noting also that this young Briton is turning out a model landlord. He has had the slums of his London estate cleared and model dwellings erected, and in Cornwall he has given instructions for widespread improvements to develop the Duchy, particularly in the encouragement of the tin industry.

"What a contrast," say all observers "to the degenerate Crown Prince of Germany, whose reckless dissipation is reprobated even in a land where unnatural immorality counts for ninety times more convictions than in Great Britain."

GERMAN LIES ABOUT A NAVAL FIGHT.

STORY OF FIRING ON ENEMY IN WATER.

ADMIRALTY'S EXPOSURE OF THE FALSEHOOD.

The Secretary of the Admiralty recently made the following announcement:—

The German Wireless Press message of March 6 quotes an article in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" headed "A Baralong case in the Cameroons." This article purports to give a description of an action between the armoured German Government steamer Nachtigall and H.M.S. Dwarf in the Cameroon river on the night of September 16-17, 1914, and alleges that, after the officers and crew of the Nachtigall, had abandoned their vessel, the Dwarf opened fire upon them whilst they were swimming in the water.

In view of the fact that this is a repetition of the version given in the "Berliner Tageblatt" on September 11, 1915, the officer in command of the Dwarf at the time of her action with the Nachtigall has been called upon for a further report, in which he categorically denies the German charges, and which, for the sake of clearness, is here reproduced verbatim:—

OFFICER'S REPORT.

1.—There is no truth whatever in the statement that the Dwarf's guns were fired at men in the water.

2.—From the time that the Nachtigall was first sighted until the cease fire was sounded the searchlight was kept trained on the ship, and the fire of the guns was directed at the ship only.

3.—The searchlight was then trained on the water to assist the Dwarf's boats in picking up survivors.

4.—No boat was seen to leave the Nachtigall, and if one did so it must have been from the opposite side, from where it could not be seen from Dwarf.

5.—The statement of Lieut. Wendling (of the Nachtigall) in the last paragraph of his letter, that he "charged me with having ordered fire to be opened upon German sailors adrift" is also absolutely without truth. Neither did I make use of the expression: "I couldn't stop the boys in the excitement of action."

6.—Lieut. Wendling was put on his parole on board the Dwarf and treated as a guest in my cabin. He was afterwards sent on board H.M.S. Cumberland, and when leaving the Dwarf he shook hands with me. I do not consider it likely that he would have done this had he at the time been under the impression that I had given orders for his men to be fired at in the water.

7.—Lieut. Wendling received a wound in the head on the night of September 16, for which he was attended by the surgeons of the Dwarf and Cumberland. It would appear that this wound must have affected his memory."

INTIMATIONS

YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED
BY
THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

GET THE
MONTGOMERY WARD HABIT
AND
SAVE TIME, WORRY AND MONEY.

WRITE TO US FOR A COPY OF
OUR BIG CATALOGUE OF 100,000 ARTICLES
FOR THE HOME, FARM, OFFICE AND SHOP.

It is a Guide to Good Living at Low Prices. Everything to Eat, Wear and Use.

ALL AT WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO YOU.

Four Million Families all over the World supply their needs from us.

WHY DON'T YOU?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live—you can save money by dealing with us.

America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

Our service across the Pacific is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only $2.25 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by trans-Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you! It is much less than the regular rate either from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, or from the American Coast to the Orient.

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail.

Our catalogue, a book of nearly 1,000 pages, is in the hands of every American Missionary, and on file at every American Consulate. It is sent free upon request to our home office, or may be obtained upon personal application to T. B. Tolman, 911 Urbiztondo, Manila, P.I.; Wells Fargo & Co., Rojas Bldg., Calle David, Manila, P.I.; Wells Fargo & Co., 8 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China; or B. Monteith Webb & Co., Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co., Hongkong, China.

Mail requests to above should be accompanied by 25c gold to partly pay mailing expense.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
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Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

VOYAGER SING'S MOTOR CAR GARAGE.
BEST CARS ON HIRE AT LOWEST PRICES.
39, Haiphong, Road, Kowloon.
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Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON-FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 152, Wellington Street, first floor. [1951

FRENCH LESSONS
C. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

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OLD
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QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Open Singles Championship Challenge Round

H. A. NISBET,

S. E. GREEN (Holder).

TO-MORROW, 9th MAY,
at 4.30 o'clock.

Reserved Seats $1.
Enclosure 50 cts.
(Free to Soldiers and Sailors.)

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
All Proceeds given to
WAR CHARITIES.

F. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 8, 1917. 1776

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Proclamation of King George V.
10.43 a.m.—Full Moon.
11 a.m.—Auction of Tabloids, Patent Medicines, Perfumery etc. by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.
Noon.—Indo-China Steam Nav. Co's: Meeting.
4.30 p.m.—Tennis Singles Championship match—Challenger v. Holder.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY 10 & FRIDAY, May 11:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Tabloids, Patent Medicines, Perfumery etc. by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

MONDAY, May 14:—
5.15 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club.

WEDNESDAY, May 16:—
Entries close for next Gymkhana.

MONDAY, May 21:—
Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.

SATURDAY, May 26:—
Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem pro rata.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum; postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11 30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: MAIL, Hongkong. Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

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A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1917.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

IT has seemed for some weeks past to be a commonly accepted view in responsible circles in the Chinese capital that a declaration of war against Germany is inevitable. But China seems to be a long time making up her mind on the subject. One reason given for this is that the question is complicated by political hostility to the Premier, Mr. TUAN CHI JUI. "In the absence of this opposition to the Premier," says a Peking contemporary, "there is little doubt that a state of war would exist between China and Germany within a week. And although a final breach with Germany within the next fortnight is regarded as a possibility in spite of political distrust of Premier TUAN, there is reason to anticipate developments in the situation which may delay the war-decision until the fate of the existing Cabinet is decided." If the declaration of war is to be delayed until China has found a Prime Minister and a Cabinet whom all political parties will unite in supporting, the delay is likely to extend to the Greek Kalends—much beyond the time, at least, when it can serve any practical purpose. So far as it is now possible to judge the situation at this distance from the Capital, the indications would seem to point to an early decision. The entry of China into the war, involving, as it will, active co-operation in many directions with the Allies, will add to the responsibility of China's Ministers in a way which will bring out the best work that is in them. Changes in the Ministry will very likely be found necessary, as they have been in every Government in Europe under the stress of the war, and one of the greatest gains to China which her best friends may hope for from the important step she is now contemplating should be the evolution of a strong National Government capable of doing good and effective work in the re-organisation of the entire administration. The Parliament of China is at this moment deliberating upon the question of declaring war. The Cabinet definitely committed itself to that policy last week. Prior to that a Diplomatic Conference had considered the question and decided in favour of war. Then came a similar decision by a Military Conference. This Conference was attended by thirty Military Governors and representatives of Military Governors, and eight of the high officers of the Ministry of War were also present. The Conference decided unanimously in favour of war. Then it became the duty of the Cabinet to consider these recommendations. War had been regarded as the Cabinet's policy for many weeks previously, and this was the policy put before the Military Conference by the Premier himself for consideration. Yet for many days after both the Diplomatic and Military Conferences had given their strong support to this policy, the Cabinet was still discussing the subject. One day last week, while the Cabinet was still in conclave on the subject, four Generals appeared upon the scene to demand an interview with the Premier, and they insisted that the Cabinet should decide to declare war without further dilly-dallying with the subject. The decision was quickly reached, the President was duly informed, and the opinion of Parliament is being taken as the final step. There would seem to be good grounds for the belief that Parliament will endorse the decision, though it is highly probable that a strong protest will be made against domination by the Military. But it will be "kicking against the pricks." In the present stage of China's development the decisive word is with the Military, and as the Military Governors are unanimously in favour of war it is not difficult to foretell the decision of Parliament.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The moon will be full at 10.43 a.m. to-morrow.

To-morrow is the Proclamation Day of King George V.

The 36th ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company will be held to-morrow at noon.

A Chinese widow, aged 50 years, was found murdered in her house at Kau-Mun-Hon. An arrest on suspicion has been made.

Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, representing foreign capitalists, is in Canton surveying the city wall, with a view to it being taken down and replaced by a tramway.

Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu has kindly presented $1,000 in Hongkong Government War Bonds to St. Stephen's Girls' College, for the foundation of a scholarship to be named after his wife.

Another fire occurred at Hankow on April 30th, this time in the top section of Messrs Mackenzie and Co's cotton godown. The godown is built of reinforced concrete, and so only the top floor was gutted.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospital.

Mrs. Bowdler $25

General Tanaka, the Vice-Chief of the Japanese General Staff, started from Tokyo on May 1 for Tsingtao, on a visit of investigation. He then visits Shanghai and Hankow, via Tsinanfu, and then Peking, Tientsin and Mukden, spending two months on the trip. He is accompanied by Major Sato.

There is considerable opposition in Canton to the stamp duty and to officers inspecting account books. Shiukwan city is suspending trade and the Canton members of the Chamber of Commerce have demanded the repeal of the regulations and also to exempt vouchers for less than $10 from stamp duty.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Greppi, for some forty-five years a resident of Kobe, has been granted naturalisation papers as a Japanese.

The Portuguese Minister to Peking, Senhor J. B. de Freitas, has been spending a few days in Shanghai as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen.

The death is announced of Mrs. Mary Dora McFarlane, wife of Dr. Sewell McFarlane, head physician of the London Mission Hospital, Tientsin. Mrs. McFarlane was well known, loved and respected by a large number of friends, both foreign and Chinese.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lay will be sorry to hear that Mr. Lay, the Commissioner of Customs at Swatow, is seriously ill in the Peak Hospital here. Two operations were necessary, and the patient is now progressing as favourably as may be expected.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

SOLICITOR AS COMPLAINANT.

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared in Mr. Melbourne's Court this morning as complainant against a Chinese "house boy" whom he charged with stealing his son's bicycle from the bicycle stand at the Star Ferry Pier, at Kowloon, on April 25th.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, stated that he had bought the bicycle for ten dollars from a man who, since the purchase, had gone to Canton.

When asked by Mr. D'Almada where he got the ten dollars with which he purchased the bicycle, the defendant explained that six of the ten dollars he had saved from his earnings, and the other four he borrowed from a friend, who, since the transaction had gone to Singapore.

After hearing further evidence, His Worship sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour, and four hours stocks in lieu of the last day.

ANOTHER EXTRADITION CASE.

The extradition case in which a Chinese hawker named Ko San is charged with robbery with violence, was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon.

It was alleged that on February 26th the defendant entered a money changing shop in Canton, and inquired the current exchange on bank notes. Whilst being informed the defendant suddenly snatched a bundle o bank notes, to the total sum of $856., from a counter and threw a bomb. Following the explosion of the bomb the defendant rushed out of the shop with the stolen bank notes in his possession and his exit was covered by a confederate, who threw a second bomb which also exploded. Both of the robbers made good their escape and the manager of the shop, who was the only person seriously injured by the explosions, was removed to the hospital, where he remained for twenty-five days under medical care.

Evidence was heard and the case again adjourned.

CRUELTY TO A PIG.

Mr. A. J. Mackie, Assistant Interpreter in the Supreme Court, prosecuted a Chinese for cruelty to a pig.

The squealing victim of the alleged offence so violently protested at being brought before the Court that His Worship waived the usual practice of putting it in as an "exhibit," in the case.

Mr. Mackie deposed that at about 7.30 o'clock this morning, whilst he was a passenger in a tram in Des Voeux Road Central, he saw the defendant chasing a pig, which had escaped from a truck. Upon catching the pig, the defendant carried it back to the truck. He grabbed the animal by the hind legs and after bringing its head down on the ground with great force, dumped it into a basket on the truck.

The defendant, who said he was employed in an abattoir, had nothing to say in answer to the charge.

Inspector O'Sullivan informed the magistrate that no apparent injury had been done to the pig, and His Worship (Mr. Wood,) imposed a fine of $15. with the alternative of 21 days' imprisonment in Victoria Gaol.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Chinese cook charged with the unlawful possession of a forged ten-dollar bank note on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was again before Mr. Wood this morning and committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

AN ARMED ROBBERY ON A JUNK.

A Chinese hawker was charged with armed robbery with violence, on the night of April 20th, in Yaumati Bay.

It was alleged that prisoner, with three other men, armed with knives and torches boarded a junk at midnight. An old man who raised an alarm was stabbed in the thigh, and the rest of the crew were threatened with death if they raised an alarm. The robbers bound and gagged all on board and made off with money and other articles of value worth altogether $300. Prisoner was arrested a few days later, at Yaumati on suspicion and was later identified by two members of the junk's crew.

Prisoner was committed for trial, Mr. Faithfull, his solicitor, reserving his defence.

THE REFORMED LANDLORD.

A house decorator's plea before Essex Appeal Tribunal caused a member to remark: "One of the brightest features of the war is the intense anxiety of landlords to put houses in repair."

THE SUMMARY COURT.

A CONTRACT FOR WOOD.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice, Ip Wah Ling claimed from Chang Chung the sum of $87.40, being damages for breach of contract. The defendant contracted on the 13th and 20th of February to sell to the plaintiff a quantity of dead timber at Wong Nei Cheong Gap and at Deep Water Bay. The timber was collected at considerable expense by the plaintiff, twenty-four persons being employed for seven days. The defendant had no titles to sell wood and the plaintiff was prevented from removing it by the Forestry Department.

Mr. E. Davidsen appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. X. D'Almada for the defendant.

Mr. W. J. Tutcher, the Superintendant of the Forestry Department, went into the witness box and stated that in consequence of an inspection of the two places he sent for the parties concerned in this action. The defendant told him that the people employed in cutting down the trees at Deep Water Bay were not employed by him, but by the head forester, and that the plaintiff had paid him no money for the trees. The plaintiff, however, stated that he had paid $37 to the defendant, for which he received a permit which entitled him to remove the wood at Wong Nei Cheong Gap. Mr. Tutcher said that the defendant had no right to sell the wood at that time. There were no rights until such rights had been paid for to the Forestry Department, and no payment had been made.

The defendant stated from the witness box that he had never received any money the plaintiff.

After hearing further evidence, His Lordship found for the plaintiff; the amount of damages to be settled in Chambers.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

A typhoon warning from the Manila Observatory received by the American Consulate-General in Hongkong at 5 p.m. yesterday stated, Cyclone or typhoon Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Formosa, moving east.

A message from the Manila Observatory received this afternoon gives warning of a depression in the northern part of the China Sea, advancing north-westward.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

FOR HOMELESS POPULATIONS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

NINTH LIST:

U. Cheukman	$ 10	
C. R. Shields	50	
Mme. Frank Allen ...	10	
Collection at St. John's Cathedral	328	
J. W. Loureiro	30	
Chap Sheong	50	
A. & J. L. (Gold $20)	36.90	
A. S. G.	25	
Anonymous (£5) ...	41.37	
Previous List	$14,665.70	£1,000
Total	$15,246.97	£1,000

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

Subject to audit, the China-Borneo Co., Ltd. propose to pay in respect of 1916:—

A Dividend of 5 per cent. (50 cents) per share..... $27,500.00

and to apply the the following sums to depreciation:

Launches and Lighters	8,000.00
Hongkong Saw Mills.....	5,000.00
Sandakan Saw Mills	7,000.00
Engineering Department ...	6,000.00
Plant	3,000.00
Timber Concessions	1,000.00
and to carry forward	15,139.53
Total	$72,739.53

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 6th May:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 18 weeks
	$	$
This year	12,393	236,780
Last year	16,775	238,059
Increase	—	—
Decrease.....	4,382	1,279

KRUPP'S YACHT LEGAL PRIZE.

Herr Krupp's yacht, the *Germania*, has been definitely pronounced a legal prize by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the appeal against the seizure having been rejected.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

ILLNESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

PEKING, May 7.

The President and the Cabinet despatched delegates to Nanking on receipt of a report that the Vice-President, Fung Kwok Cheong, is indisposed.

The delegates confirm the report and state that the Vice-President will require some time to recuperate.

A PROPOSED LOAN.

KIANGNAN DOCK AS SECURITY.

PEKING, May 7.

The reported proposal to sell the Kiangnan Dock was connected with a proposed loan of $25,000,000 by "a certain Power," the dock to be pledged as security for 25 years. A portion of the money was to be applied to the development of the Chinese Navy.

These arrangements were made by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Navy, but now that the former has been dismissed, the proposal remains in abeyance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH PRINCIPLES.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR,—I noticed in your columns last night that the British Ambassador at Petrograd said that it was impossible that the British democracy, the oldest in the world, could be suspected of opposing the freedom of the people. The only object of Great Britain in the war was the solemn vindication of right and justice.

Also that Mr. Balfour at Washington said: "Our children will look back on this fateful date as one from which democracies can feel secure in progress and civilisation. Rivalry, if need be, will be conducted, not on German lines, but in a free and friendly spirit really benefitting the age in which we live."

Although it may be that Mr. Lloyd George will, as you suggest in your leader, throw over History, and although we may be, as he says, a thousand years older and wiser since the war, it seems hardly likely that the Prime Minister will treat the principles solemnly pronounced by his colleagues as Antediluvian Formulas, to be left in dusty pigeon holes, after the people of Germany have been relieved of their present tyrannical Government, as we hope they soon will be.

Yours faithfully,
F. B. L. BOWLEY.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1917.

THE MORPHINE PERIL.

"THE CHINESE NATION MUST BE ROUSED."

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, M.A., M.D. (Cantab) writes to the *Peking Gazette* of the 26th ult:—

In the issue of this paper for 27th February the Editor was good enough to publish an article of mine read before the Joint Medical Conference in Canton. In that paper I stated that enormous quantities of morphine, amounting to 14 tons in 1914 and 18 tons in 1915 and 1916 respectively had been exported into Japan for smuggling into China by way of Antung, Dairy, Formosa and Tsingtau, and that incalculable harm had been done to the inhabitants of Manchuria and South China where I had at one time or another worked.

Recent investigations made in Peking and the neighbourhood reveal a very serious state of affairs. A large number of the ricksha pullers, especially those plying for business at night time, are habitual devotees of the drug, and almost all the professional beggars who now pester people in the crowded thoroughfares show signs of morphine injection. This harmful alkaloid may be purchased at every drug shop opened by Japanese for $18 an ounce. At a village called San Chien Fang, situated twelve li from Tungchow, the head man is a regular purveyor of the drug and being on good terms with the local authorities escapes punishment. From inquiries made on the spot it is estimated that between the *Hsi Chin Men* (North West Gate) of Peking and the Summer Places there are at least 150 persons who make a regular living as morphine injectors and charge 3-5 coppers for each injection. What is happening inside the Capital and in its environs is probably happening also in other parts of this vast land. Drug shops owned by Japanese supply the poison, and unscrupulous Chinese, bent only upon immediate profit, do the injection.

Unless immediate and most stringent steps are taken to avert the danger, the agricultural and industrial populations of this country—known to be the backbone of our ancient race—will surely degenerate. Already syphilis and tuberculosis—owing to a lack of proper sanitary knowledge among high and low—are claiming a heavy toll every year among the people. If, in addition, these agents of destruction are allowed to morphinise their victims, the time will soon come when the whole Chinese race will deteriorate physically, mentally and morally. Let our authorities and educators take heed before too late and adopt suitable measures to counteract the evil. Morphinism kills slowly but surely in two to three years. There is no proper cure for it except prevention at the source. The nation must be roused to the seriousness of this state of affairs.

SHANGHAI RACES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The following results of the racing in Shanghai yesterday were received too late for publication in last evening's *China Mail*:—

THE POO-MA-TING CUP.—One mile.

Mr. R. Macgregor's The Kangani (Mr. Stewart)	1
Mr. Elrettus' Silversand (Mrs Burkill)	2
Mr. John Peel's Harlequin (Mr. Johnstone)	3

Time, 2min. 07 2-5secs.

THE HART LEGACY CUP.—Half a mile.

Mr. Robson's Niblick (Mr. Dalgleish)	1
Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's Swatter (Mr. Heard)	2
Mr. Henry Morriss' Homefield (Mr. Stewart)	3

Time, 57 1-5secs.

THE JOCKEY CUP.—One mile.

Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's Diaka (Mr. Toeg)	1
The Farmyard's Lecapon (Mr. Whittamore)	2
Mr. A. E. Lickyer's Ten Cents (late Tiger) (Mr. Sleep)	3

Time, 2min. 10secs.

THE KIANGSU CUP.—One mile and three quarters.

Mr. John Peel's Black Diamond (Mr. Johnstone)	1
Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. J. I. Ezra)	2
Mr. Henry Morriss' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart)	3

Time, 3min. 42 1-5secs. Record.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Burkill)	1
Messrs. Wilsome & Hasty's The Golden Oriole (Mr. Hill)	2
Mr. Stubbs' Morningside (Mr. Watts)	3

Time, 2min. 42 4-5secs.

THE CHIHLI CUP.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Seth's Father Christmas (late Monitorium) Mr. Heard	1
Mr. Gibbings' Standard Dahlia (Mr. Watts)	2
Major Nathan's Paragon (Mr. Sleep)	3

Time, 2min. 40 2-5secs.

THE HONGKONG PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Inemac's Cockerel (Mr. Ezra)	1
Messrs. Buhnson & Mailliw's Klodshans (Mr. Sorensen)	2
Mr. Grayland's Beau Brummel (Mr. Grayrigge)	3

Time, 1min. 51 3-5secs.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Robson's Niblick (Mr. Dalgleish)	1
Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's Zuider Zee (Mr. Heard)	2
Mr. John Liddell's Malcolm (Mr. Rowe)	3

Time, 1min. 32 1-5secs.

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Gibbings' Standard Dahlia (Mr. Watts)	1
Major Nathan's Paragon (Mr. Johnstone)	2
Mr. Uto's Panama...(Mr. Schoch)	3

Time, 3min. 15 4-5secs.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—One mile and a half.

Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Burkill)	1
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill)	2
Mr. Henry Morriss' Valleyfield (Mr. Stewart)	3

Time, 3min. 10 2-5secs.

THE RACE CLUB CUP.

Mr. Henry Morriss' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart)	1
Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. Ezra)	2
Mr. R. Macgregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Johnstone)	3

Time, 4min. 20 2-5secs.

SIR EVELYN WOO'S EXAMPLE.

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, writing to the Director-General of National Service in support of the movement, says:—

"In spite of appearing to be vainglorious, I mention the efforts of my own family. Our head, a midshipman, my great-nephew, has been mentioned in despatches from the Dardanelles; my three sons are all serving, two overseas since the beginning of the war; one grandson overseas; and two training.

My gardener, with one eye, has worked overtime in a V.A.D. Hospital since the beginning of the war and is now in the R.A.M.C., the garden boy joined this week on attaining eighteen years of age; my butler and coachman have been pensioners for thirty-five years or more; one groom overseas since early in the war; another classed C 3 (v.d.h.) is serving. All the women servants, unasked by me, bought War Bonds. My little paddock was put under potatoes last year; my household is 2 lbs. under the weekly meat allowance; my bread expenditure has been to date 7oz. in excess, which it is hoped will be corrected in future."

It is stated by Mr. J. T. Brownlie that the recent wages award in the engineering trades will affect about one million persons and cost 12 million pounds as an annual increase in the wages bill.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

A VICTORY FOR MR. HUGHES.

MELBOURNE, May 7.

It is expected that the Nationalists will have 21 seats in the Federal Senate and the Labourites 15. It is certain that the Government will control both Houses as the majorities of the Labour strongholds have been enormously reduced. The Elections passed off quietly everywhere.

LATER.

Although the election returns are incomplete, it seems certain that Mr. Hughes will have a majority in both Houses.

Generally, the majorities of the Labour strongholds have been greatly reduced, and several prominent Labourites have been defeated.

Mr. Hughes was returned for Bendigo by a majority of 3,600.

Mr. Cook, formerly leader of the Liberal Party, is now a member of the Hughes Ministry.

Speaking at Sydney, Mr. Cook declared that the nation had risen gradually and had hung true to its traditions.

A REFERENDUM IN QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, May 7.

The latest figures of the referendum on the question of the abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council are 115,307 for and 137,119 against.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE QUESTION.

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins asked whether the question of Preference had been taken from the hands of the Imperial War Conference by the Imperial War Cabinet.

Mr. Walter Long replied that the impression that the Conference was not wholly satisfied with the treatment of the question would be wholly incorrect. The resolution was debated in the Imperial War Cabinet by the Dominions representatives and recorded hearty support. It was moved in the Conference by the Prime Minister of New Zealand and carried unanimously. The members of the Conference desired it to be recorded that the reason why they did not speak at any length on the resolution was that the question had already been fully debated by the War Cabinet.

Mr. Long added that any suggestion that the Imperial War Cabinet could take the matter from the hands of the Conference would show an imperfect appreciation of the powers of the Conference, and would be warmly resented by the Dominions.

PENALISING FOOD WASTAGE.

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. C. Bathurst stated that an order would be issued penalising food wastage.

NORWEGIAN NICKEL REFINING WORKS DESTROYED.

CHRISTIANIA, May 7.

The nickel refining works at Christianisand, in connection with which there was recently considerable discussion owing to the whole output going to Germany, have been burned down.

AN ANZAC MEDAL.

MR. PUTNAM WEALE'S SISTER AS A MODEL.

The London weekly known as the *British Australian* reproduces 18 photographs of a medal which *Miss Dora Ohlfsen*, the Australian sculptor at present living at Rome, has lately completed to commemorate her fellow-countrymen who fell at Gallipoli. The obverse shows the figure of Australia bending to kiss her fallen son; and both are represented as very young to typify the youngest country as well as the youngest army.

Mr. Putnam Weale's youngest sister, Miss Alix Simpson, posed for the figure of Australia. Referring to her, the *British Australian* says: "Miss Alix Simpson, an English girl of 21, born in China and famous in Rome for her beauty, posed as Australia, for Miss Ohlfsen considered her a type most nearly approaching the Australian girl at her best. She is a magnificent horse-woman, tennis-player, and swimmer, and is at present a Red Cross nurse at the Italian front."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

TWO POWERFUL POSITIONS.

"TAKEN AT A BLOW."

LONDON, May 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the 5th inst., says:—

Craonne and Laffaux respectively are flanking points of the Plateau from which the Germans are now swept. They are powerful positions, constituting the Laffaux salient which is the cornerstone of the Hindenburg Line. They are especially difficult of access, as the valley containing the Soissons and Laon railway had to be crossed, and the heights which crowned Laffaux Mill had to be stormed. Yet the positions were taken at a blow, though the Germans were continuously reinforced by a tunnel connecting the trenches with quarries in the rear.

Fighting everywhere has been very hard. The correspondent watched a German counter-attack, accompanied by a most furious bombardment, on the captured trenches. These were smoking under the rain of heavy shells as if afire, yet the French yielded not a foot.

The main feature in the Craonne sector was desperate attempts of the enemy in employing Prussian Guards to re-capture Craonne. Repeated waves of assault were mown down. When the attacks were finally broken the French hunted the survivors from the trenches and shelters where they had assembled for attack. These were found packed with dead. 1,100 prisoners were taken here alone, and as these were taken only as a last resort the enemy losses can be imagined.

The result of the whole fighting is that gaps several miles long have been torn in the Hindenburg Line. This is most notable, as the enemy meant to make a stand on Craonne plateau, if anywhere in France.

FRENCH GAINS RETAINED.

THE INCREASING ROLL OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 6.

A French communiqué says:—

North-west of Soissons we completed yesterday's successes and extended the conquered ground, capturing, by local operations, several important strong points north of Laffaux and north of Brave-en-Laonnois.

There has been a furious artillery duel in the whole region of Chemin-des-Dames, where the Germans again launched strong counter-attacks against our positions of Froidmont Farm, Varelere plateau and the Craonne sector. We everywhere maintained our gains and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

During one of these attacks, a German battalion was caught by our fire and retreated in disorder, leaving a great part of its effectives on the ground.

So far, 6,100 prisoners have been counted. One of our army corps took 1,800 prisoners, and on a front of four kilometres, captured almost the whole of the Siegfried line.

THE BREACH IN THE HINDENBURG LINE.

SEVERE ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, May 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Later reports show that the German attacks along the Hindenburg Line eastward of Bullecourt were particularly severe. The enemy threw in heavy forces which we repulsed after fierce fighting.

We repulsed two counter-attacks this morning which were endeavouring to recover the section southward of Souchez River which we captured last night.

We drove off raids southward of Acheville and westward of Hullach. We had no casualties.

We successfully raided south-eastward of Loos.

There has been reciprocal artillery activity northward of Scarpe.

Six British aeroplanes encountered fifteen to twenty Germans. The enemy broke up our formation; but our machines continued to support each other and brought down five of the Germans. The others retired. All our machines returned, much shot about. The total of German machines brought down yesterday was eleven. Two British aeroplanes are missing.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCES.

PARIS, May 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Sir William Robertson, and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe attended the conferences of representatives of the British and French Governments to-day.

SECOND U.S. LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The United States has made a second loan of £5,000,000 to Great Britain.

AMENDING THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

"UNDERMINING THE MONARCHICAL PRINCIPLE"

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

A Berlin message says that simultaneously with the deliberations of the Reichstag Committee for amending the Constitution of the German Empire, there have been debates in the Reichstag regarding the Army, in which the War Minister and the Conservatives declared that a huge army would be necessary after the war to protect the throne. Moreover, International peace was ridiculous while the Socialists denounced the illegal incorporation of Belgians in the German army, and voiced the complaints of soldiers of the brutality of officers. They also declared that the people refused to be browbeaten by Herr Groener's terrorism of the workers.

The Committee amended the Articles of the Constitution relative to the appointment of Army and Navy officers, by substituting the Chancellor, who will "counter-sign the Kaiser's appointments, but all the amendments were the work of the re-actionary Centre National Liberals.

The *Vorwaerts* denounces the Committee's trifling, and demands its dismissal, while the re-actionary organ, *Kreuz Zeitung*, protests against the alterations as undermining the Monarchical principle.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES OF ASSISTANCE.

The following "Contributed" article is reproduced from the *Peking Gazette*:

What could China do in the war if she were to join the great nations which have taken up arms against Germany's submarine policy?

Chinese newspapers, which do not appreciate the great producing power of China if properly directed, are inclined to make light of the assistance she could render. German propagandists are belittling the ability of China to render valuable aid to the anti-German forces and are trying to frighten ill-informed Chinese by telling them they could gain nothing by association with the forces which are battling for human rights, for the rights of the individual as against the will of a dynasty.

With China's agricultural population properly organized under foreign direction China could become the granary for the entire world. She has the labour. She has the land. All that is needed is modern machinery and scientific methods. England has turned to the United States for machinery and skilled agriculturalists to break the food shortage brought about by the German submarine activity. The United States has been called upon by Sir Arthur Lee, who is entrusted with the duty of increasing food production in England, to supply 5,000 farmers and a large number of tractor engines for the development of English agricultural lands. Canada has also been asked to send skilled farmers to teach English agriculturalists New World methods. In a recent interview given in London by Sir Arthur Lee to a correspondent of The Associated Press, he said:

"I have great respect for the ability of the American farmer. I have seen him at work and I know that everything he does spells efficiency. That's why we should like to have so many of him in the present crisis. Your farmer has revolutionized farming methods. Like the American in all other walks of life he is continually on the lookout for a more efficient way in which to do things. The result is that he has the most modern agricultural implements in the world. With these and his natural bent for industry he gets the most out of his soil. I hope that we may be able to attract to these shores at least 5,000 skilled farmers from the United States. We will, of course, get some skilled agricultural help from Canada—from the great North-west—and we are already benefiting to some extent by the labour of Canadian farmers who have come over to fight for us. But we cannot have too many. Skilled farm labour is our crying need at this moment."

Imagine the revolution in food production in China which a similar number of skilled farmers, provided with modern machinery, could bring about! The great plains of North China are almost identical with the wheat-producing sections of America and Canada. Gasoline-driven engines of the sort used in North America drag as many as twelve ploughs at once and break up hundreds of acres in a single day. Combination harvesting and threshing machines, also run with gasoline, cut, thresh and sack grain with one operation and scatter the bags of grain along their course. Germany has never approached America in modern farming methods. The United States and Canada have the broad expanses of land which lend themselves to farming operations on a large scale. Scientific management has been applied to great farms in America with the same skill that it has been used in factories.

China only needs the guiding hand of American experts to become one of the world's greatest exporters of foodstuffs. The United States has already sent 500 engineers to reorganize the railways of Russia. After the Trans-Siberian and other routes have been improved and speeded up to their highest limit. Western experts will doubtless be assigned to the improvement of Siberia's wheat lands. Americans are now rushing 1,000 wooden ships to completion. They will literally bridge the Atlantic with small boats carrying food to the Allies. The Pacific will doubtless come next. Bottoms will be provided to rush ammunition to Vladivostock. With China in the war against the German submarine policy, she, too, will doubtless share the advice of skilled experts from the West who will lend their genius to the speeding up of land and water transportation and the production of foodstuff for the peoples of Europe who are too busy in the trenches to follow the plough.

Item from a London paper: There is only one doctor left to the 13 000 people of Shirebrook, Derbyshire, where an epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL.

NISBET v NG SZE KWONG.

The final match in the Championship Singles was played yesterday under excellent conditions. There was a light cool breeze and the light was good. The slight shower which occurred about half way through the match was so light as to have rather a beneficial effect than otherwise. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the play, every seat on the stand being occupied, and many late comers having to stand. Amongst those present were H. E. The Governor, H. E. Major-General Ventris, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonel John Ward, M. P. Precisely at the advertised time (4.30) the players appeared on the court and the match started without delay. Ng Sze Kwong took the first service and then commenced the hardest fought set of the match. It was quite evident from the outset that Nisbet intended to press his opponent to the utmost, but Ng Sze Kwong's defence was so persistent that the score was carried to eighteen games, and the set finally went to the latter by ten games to eight. During this set, as indeed throughout the game, Nisbet displayed a tactical ability which eventually won him the match, but he lost many points by driving his ball into the net or outside. In the second set Nisbet remedied this defect in his otherwise fine play and, taking more care, played an almost perfect tactical game. His method was to gradually work up to the net and at the first opportunity, neatly place the ball out of Ng Sze Kwong's reach. The latter player was baffled every time. When his opponent saw the opportunity he would place the ball, and Kwong would not be there. This set was an easy win for Nisbet which he secured by six games to two.

The same features governed the third set and although the Chinese player saved himself many times by some remarkable back-hand strokes, Nisbet's generalship proved too much, and he won by six games to three.

In the fourth set, which proved to be the last, Ng Sze Kwong appeared to be in difficulties and Nisbet, still pursuing his offensive tactics took the score to five games to one. In the next game Ng Sze Kwong, taking advantage of a return on the part of his opponent to drive into the net, made a remarkable recovery. Considering he was playing a losing game, Ng Sze Kwong's stand at this stage was praiseworthy in the extreme. From five games to one, against him, Kwong brought the score up to four games to his opponent's five and altered the complexion of things. However, in the next game, Nisbet soon put matters right for himself, thus securing the set and the match by 8-10, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

The play showed a considerable difference between the methods of the two players. Mr. Nisbet relies considerably upon forcing the game and tactical methods over which he has a superb command, but he is inclined to get a little careless, and loses more points than seems justifiable, by his tendency at times to find the net, or to place outside. Ng Sze Kwong is more of the stolid defensive class of player, making use of a cutting stroke which would prove useful against an ordinary opponent. He is also a fine fighter, refusing to slacken up, even when it appears that he has no possible chance of winning, as for instance in the last set of the match, when the score stood at two sets to one, and five games to one in the fourth set, in his opponent's favour. Ng Sze Kwong put the score at deuce no less than five times. Last night's play also proved that the sudden return to his old form on the part of Mr Nisbet is good and substantial, and likely to last. If this proves to be the case Mr Green will have a very hard struggle to retain his title and the match should prove a very exciting and interesting event.

In the other match played last night Mr S. E. Green (owe 30-3) beat Mr J. H. Soeters (rec. 4-5) in the semi-final of the Handicap Singles (A) 4-6, 6-4, 10-8, thus putting Mr Green in the final of this class, and he will consequently meet Mr Redmond for the honours.

The challenge round for the Tennis Championship of Hongkong, in which Mr. H. A. Nisbet meets Mr. S. E. Green, the holder, will be played to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 p.m. We are asked to announce that if the match is postponed on account of bad weather, all tickets booked will hold good for the substituted date.

THIS EVENING'S FIXTURE.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr and Mrs Nisbet (owe 30) *v.* Lieut.-Col. Crisp and Mrs Laws (owe 15/2).

4,148,163 GERMAN CASUALTIES.

The total number of German casualties reported in official German lists up to the end of February—including the losses of all German nationalities, but not including naval or colonial casualties—is 4,148,163.

The price of beer was raised last month to 9d. and 10d. per pint.

BRITISH ARMY COUNCIL'S CLASSIFICATION OF MEN.

The War Office circulates "for general information" the Army Council Classification of men by categories. It will take effect from June 1st next. The Home classification is:

A. Fit for general service; A i for despatch overseas; A ii recruits who should be fit as soon as trained; A iii returned E F men when "hardened."

B. Fit for service abroad but not fit for general service. B i in garrison or provisional units; B ii labour units; garrison or regimental outdoor employment; B iii sedentary work as clerks or storemen.

C. Fit for service at home only. C i garrisons or provisional units; C ii labour units, command garrison, or regimental outdoor; C iii sedentary employment as clerks, storemen, batmen, cooks, orderlies, sanitary duties, etc.

D. A temporary classification, for those unfit for A B or C but likely to become fit in six months.

E. Unfit for A B C.

The standards are: A men, able to march, see to shoot, hear well and stand active service conditions. A B men, free from serious organic disease, able to stand service conditions. B men, free from serious organic disease, able to stand service conditions on lines of communication in France or in garrisons in the tropics, and B i, able to march five miles, see to shoot with glasses and hear well; B ii do, for work B iii suitable for sedentary work. C men, free from serious organic disease, able to stand service conditions in garrison at Home and C i C ii C iii as in B class.

RAPID REBUILDING NEAR LONDON.

DIARY OF OPERATIONS IN EXPLOSION AREA.

The following is a diary, recording the progress of the reconstruction work, undertaken by the Office of Works in the area devastated by the recent munitions explosion near London. It is regarded by experts, says the *Times*, as a remarkable building achievement:—

Jan. 10, 1917 (Evening of).—Explosion occurred.

Jan. 22.—Report on damage to houses in immediate vicinity of explosion called for.

Jan. 23.—Report presented by First Commissioner of Works to the Prime Minister.

Jan. 24.—Prime Minister's instructions to proceed immediately with renovation of destroyed and damaged property received.

Jan. 25.—Staff sent to site to prepare a schedule of dilapidations. Photographs of damage recorded on schedules; authority for expenditure received.

Feb. 1.—All dangerous work shored up or felled.

Feb. 5.—800 men employed. *Débris* cleared away from about 600 houses: work proceeding rapidly, in spite of severe weather conditions. Value of work executed £4,000.

Feb. 7.—All roofs covered in temporarily where houses were in occupation.

Feb. 12.—1,216 men employed. Progress somewhat delayed by severe frost. Cost of work to date, £12,000.

Feb. 26.—1,940 men employed; good progress for the week; 792 houses re-roofed and re-slated; total amount expended to date, £31,000. About 120 painters went on strike, demanding war bonus. They were all paid off, and other men obtained.

March 5.—796 houses re-roofed, slated, glazed, and rendered weather proof; 1,871 men employed. Value of work to date, £39,000.

March 12.—804 houses re-roofed, slated, glazed, and rendered weather proof. Very bad weather handicapped the work, but progress has been satisfactory. Practically every house will have to be re-plastered. Number of men employed, 1,809; cost to date, £55,000: 106 houses completed and handed over.

£12,000 FOR A PICTURE.

In the Chancery Division, Dublin, before Mr Justice Barton, Mr Harrison, K.C., on behalf of Lord Bangor, the tenant for life of the Bangor estates, applied for an order for liberty to sell an oil painting of Lady Arabella Ward, which is ascribed to Romney (1789). Counsel said that the purchaser was Mr G. Stanley Sedgwick, of Fifth Avenue, New York, and the price was £12,000. Lord Bangor was at present serving in the Army, but an affidavit that had been filed by his agent verified the making of the contract with a person in London. Mr. Bennett, a valuer, had stated that the picture was worth £10,000. Counsel for the trustees of the settlement consented to the sale, and Mr Justice Barton made the order.

BISHOP CONDEMNS ATTEMPTS TO "TALK WITH THE DEAD."

The Bishop of Oxford dealt with spiritualism in the course of a sermon at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, recently.

He said the Church had always discouraged or prohibited intercourse with the dead. If they examined the information supposed to be derived from the spiritual world by "mediums" or visions or apparitions they could not assign any value to them.

During the war bereaved persons had been encouraged to seek through mediums or automatic writing the means of communication with the dead. It was asked: "What harm is there in it?" To get in communication with the dead would give the spiritual life a wrong bias. It would lead to a new kind of Christianity, which would be contrary to the voice of the Church and the New Testament.

If he were asked to give counsel he would tell them to have nothing to do with such attempts to gain comfort in that way, whether real or imaginary.

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DIRECTIONS.

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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

JOINED.

Pte. J. G. Marshall having joined, is allotted Corps No. 2005 and posted to Right Section M.G. Co.

LEAVE.

Captain A. F. Churchill, Adjutant H.K.V.C., has been granted ten months' leave from 9th instant.

Lc.-Cpl. F. L. da Roza is granted two weeks' leave from 4.5.17.

Spr. N. S. Moses is granted 21 days' leave from 9.5.17.

APPOINTMENT.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain G. E. Stewart to be Adjutant H.K.V.C. with effect from 9th instant.

PARADES.

With reference to Corps order No. 6 of 4th instant the lecture to be given by Captain G. E. Stewart, H.K.V.C., on Wednesday, 9th instant, is postponed until further notice, and in place thereof there will be the following parade:—5.10 p.m. Adjutant's Parade for Left, Centre, Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Company and Civil Service Company outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Polo Ground. Senior Officers need not attend.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SUMMER UNIFORM, HELMETS, &c.

Helmets are to be obtained through Central Station only. Equipment Officers must send in lists to Sergeant Bonger.

Members should not call at Central for uniform until warned by Equipment Officers. The latter are kept advised as to what equipment is ready for issue.

POLICE SCHOOL.

The following Classes are hereby formed and will attend the next Police School, commencing on Monday, May 14th:—

Class 12 (Inspector Grant).—40 Constables to be warned by O.C. No. 3 Platoon.

Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).—All Constables of No. 1 Platoon and all Troopers of Mounted Police who have not yet attended or have failed to pass School. These to be warned by Platoon Commander and Inspector Gegg respectively.

Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).—40 Constables of No. 3 Company, to be warned by Inspector Wei Wing Sam.

Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).—40 Constables of No. 2 Company to be warned by O.C. No. 2 Company.

(a) Lists of members warned are to be sent to Staff Inspector Fothergill.

(b) Members may attend in mufti, and will provide their own writing material.

(c) Members may not absent themselves from Patrol in order to attend School. They may absent themselves from parades for this purpose.

(d) Members are required to attend School until they pass or are exempted by the D.S.P. (R.).

The first two sittings of the above Classes are fixed for the following dates:—

Class 12, Monday, May 14th, and Monday, May 21st.

Class 13, Tuesday, May 15th, and Wednesday, May 23rd.

Class 14, Wednesday, May 16th, and Tuesday, May 22nd.

Class 15, Thursday, May 17th, and Friday, May 25th.

STRENGTH.

Farrier Sergeant 740 Scull is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

Here is another strange result of the war. It appears in the theatrical columns of the *Sporting Times*: "A very superior class of young women are gradually getting into the choruses of the great revues. At the Empire and Palace there are daughters of doctors, stock-brokers, school-masters, clergymen, and army officers. There is no doubt," Max Darewski told me a day or two ago, "that the diminished incomes caused by war is the reason for such a strong desire for stage work on the part of so many girls of the better middle class. It is pleasant to hear your music sung by young women with an educated accent." Police also a better atmosphere in every way behind the scenes of the leading theatres; there is no bullying or bad language permitted. Serious work is expected and insisted upon. Stage-door haters are dispersed."

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC). For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 11th May, at 1 p.m.
"MANILA MARU" Wednesday, 23rd May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 10th May, at 8 a.m.
§ "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 13th May, at Noon.
§ "JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 14th May, at 8 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	May 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	May 10, at 4 p.m.
NEWCHWANG	SZECHUEN	May 12, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	May 13, Daylight.
HANKOW	LINTAN	May 15, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	May 16.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	*WOSANG*	THURSDAY, May 10, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG*	SATURDAY, May 12, at Noon.
MANILA	*TAISANG*	SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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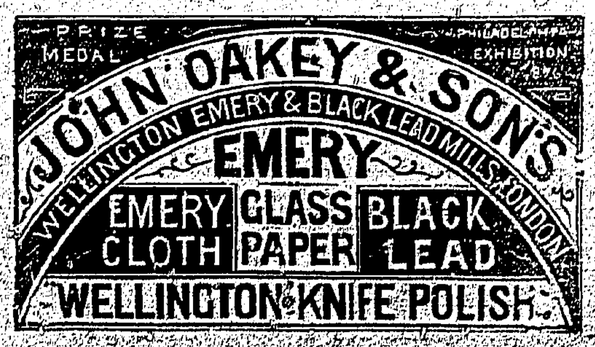
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Steamer.	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 23rd May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Thurs., 14th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 19th June.
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Tues., 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat., 14th July.

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(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



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DESTINATION.	STEAMERS. Displacement	SAILING DATES.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA & YOKOHAMA	§YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 9th May, at Noon.
	§KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Shirai, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 8th June, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 18th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	§KOMO MARU, Capt. Imadzu, Tons 16,000	THURSDAY, 17th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§KASHIMA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 21,000	MONDAY, 21st May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Taniguchi, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

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SHIPPING

NOTICE.

S.S. "MEIKAI MARU."

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's S.S. "MEIKAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from this Port for Japan, San Francisco, Panama and South American Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th April at Noon.

For full particulars regarding Freight etc., apply to

T. DAIGO,
Agent, Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Agents, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1711

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK" having arrived from the above port, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 11th May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 10th May, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1917. 1773

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE."

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

OWING to an Outbreak of Fire on Board this vessel a GENERAL AVERAGE contribution of 3 per cent will be collected.

It is required that the General Average Bond be signed and deposits made before countersignature of Bills of Lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Agents for
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET Co.
Owners of the "Shire" Line of Steamers.

Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1734

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship 'SIBERIA MARU,'

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 9th May at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 14th May, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 14th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 28th May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,

Hongkong, May 7, 1917. 1776

'SHIRE' LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th May, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 14th May, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917. 1775

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CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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VERDUN ANNIVERSARY.

FRUITFUL LAND STERILISED BY BLOOD.

By HENRY WOOD,
Special Correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

With the French Armies at Verdun, February 21.

On February 21st, 1916, with an artillery preparation that began at 7.15 in the morning, followed by infantry assaults at 4.15 in the afternoon, the Germans launched their greatest effort of the present war in the Crown Prince's famous drive on Verdun. To-day, just one year from date, the French occupy practically the same positions they did on the first day of the assault. In the meantime, however, Verdun has sounded the death-knell not only of the Crown Prince's hopes, but of close to 700,000 of Germany's best troops, together with a quantity of war material never before consumed or destroyed in any preceding battle.

One year, ten from the Germans' initial attack the battle of Verdun is still in progress not only with the French back in their original positions, but with them everywhere in the ascendancy on the entire front. For the first time in the world's history the defenders of a beleaguered and besieged fortress have withstood the maximum effort of their assailants, and then, taking the offensive themselves, have completely liberated their citadel.

This glorious page in French history (if not, indeed, in the history of the world at large) has not been written, however, without tracing on Mother Earth itself marks that may take as many years to efface as will be required to wipe out from the minds of sorrowing thousands the memory of loved ones who went down in the glorious defence. The battlefield of Verdun to-day breathes from every square inch of its surface the ineffaceable marks of the titanic struggle that is still convulsing its entire soil. Some of these marks will be obliterated with the slow passage of time, there are others, including a complete sterility of the blood-soaked, shell-churned soil, that some competent authorities believe may last for ever.

BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE.

To judge from the battlefield of Verdun as it exists to-day something of the nature of the world's epoch that has been wrought there during the past year it is first necessary to have in mind a picture of what the country was like on February 21st, 1916, when before 7.15 in the morning the Germans launched their artillery preparation with a massing of guns of all calibres that finally reached 2,600 in number, the greatest artillery concentration in the world's history.

Verdun at the moment was pastoral in every sense of the word. Although ranking as one of the greatest fortresses in the world there was little on the surface to indicate it. In the town of Verdun itself, situated down in a deep basin of the Meuse hills, the famous citadel, which is nearly all underground, is hid almost completely from view by the heavy growth timber and shrubbery that covers its mound-like top. Little, if anything, could likewise be seen of the dozen or more of forts that stood sentinel on the surrounding hills. To the naked eye they were green grassy mounds that protruded for a few yards above the summit of the hills.

Back of Verdun for miles there extended a rolling agricultural country, just a trifle uninviting because of the humidity, fogs, and stormy nature of the Meuse Valley climate. Everywhere there was the suggestion of peace and of French peasant thrift and prosperity. Of war there was scarcely an intimation. To-day all this is changed, and it would be hard indeed, either on the battle front of Verdun or at any point for miles in the rear, to ferret out anything that would suggest to the eye the Verdun of February 21st, 1916, at 7.15 in the morning.

A TERRIBLE SCAR ON THE LAND.

Without doubt the most terrible and the most ineffaceable mark that has been left on mother earth by the Battle of Verdun is to be found in the long, narrow strip of ground extending on both sides of the Meuse which is marked on the north by the line where the Germans began their assault and on the south by the line nearest Verdun which they attained, and back over which to their original positions they have now been driven inch by inch by the French.

This deep, black, blood-soaked gash on the face of mother earth begins on the west bank of the Meuse at about Avocourt, and, crossing the river, runs to about Abaucourt. It is between twelve to fifteen miles in length. In width it varies from a few hundred yards at those points where the Germans succeeded in making the last headway against the French resistance to a maximum depth of about three miles, where, in their six months' struggle, they made their approach towards Verdun. Within the limits of this narrow, crooked strip of land are to be found Mort Homme, Hill 304, Corbeaux Wood, Cumieres, Douaumont, Thiaumont, Vaux, Fleury, Chenois, and a score of other woods; Froide Terre, Poivre Hill, and a dozen other places fought over for days and weeks and months. It is also within this narrow, crooked strip of land that is to be found the graveyard of Germany's last hope to dominate France, and the most glorious page in French history.

But to describe this little strip of land as it exists to-day beggars all description. On the day that mother earth was first formed from the gaseous materials that went into her making, she was not more naked and not more desolate than is this little strip of land. There is not a blade of grass that has not been fought over and wiped out with a ferocity as if the fate of the world depended upon not a single atom remaining. There is nothing in this strip to meet the eye but shell-churned mud, and if one seeks in the latter in the hope of finding a fragment of brick, a splinter of timber, a chip of stone—anything to indicate that the strip of land was once the home of happy, civilised home-loving human beings—it is doubtful if he will find a piece large enough to enable him with anything less than a chemical analysis to determine what it is.

WHERE SHELL-HOLES WERE NOT SAFE.

But this is not all. Soldiers in the present war have a theory that shells never strike twice in the same place. As a consequence, when they hear a shell coming their way, they leap into the nearest shell-hole supremely confident that they are perfectly safe. While this theory has been vindicated to a wonderful extent on practically every battlefield of Europe in the present war, it would have been a terribly fatal one to cling to on the battlefield of Verdun. With 2,800 German cannon, and possibly an equal number of French ones, pouring their never-ceasing hail of shell day and night for months and months into this little, narrow, crooked strip of ground, there was not space to offer a separate landing-place for each shell.

In fact, there is hardly a hole in the entire strip to-day that can boast of being the work of a single shell. It is more likely to be the result of a dozen or a score. The original hole has been deepened until it sometimes sinks in for fifteen or twenty feet. It has likewise been widened until it has about the same diameter. Often it is filled with the foul, stagnant water of the battlefield, in which human bodies are still decaying. The blood-soaked garments add their peculiar tinge and consistency to the sickening ensemble. As a matter of fact, this entire strip of ground is as fully impregnated with the decaying flesh of human bodies as are the filth-filled shell-holes.

Those who died on this strip of land—and the number mounts into many, many thousands—had little, if any, chance of ever finding another grave. Any effort to carry off the dead meant merely an additional sacrifice of life. Before, too, any human being could arrive at the side of a dead soldier it was far more probable that the body of the latter would be struck by a shell and driven deep into the muddy, blood-stained earth. A little later another shell striking close by might be counted upon to bring it again to the surface. Still later, a third shell would rebury it, and in this manner little by little it would become pulverised and decomposed into the elements of human flesh that now impregnate every inch of this soil.

These are only some of the reasons why competent authorities doubt if this little, long, narrow strip of ground will ever again regain its fertility, and why they believe that at least for years and years it will remain a black, sterile gash on the face of mother earth as a more or less permanent memento of the terrible drama enacted thereon.

THE GIGANTIC MILITARY DEPOT.

While all the horror of the Battle of Verdun is written on this little strip of land, there are other portions of the field in general where one might even be proud of what human genius and human will can accomplish, were it only possible to forget the loss that has been entailed. For miles back of the battle front the pastoral hills and valleys of the Meuse and Verdun have been transformed into one gigantic military depot in its greatest and most intensified form.

To appreciate what exists behind Verdun to-day one must remember what did exist there on February 21st, 1916, at 8.15 in the morning; one must remember that in place of the scores of railway lines that check and cross-check the whole contributory territory for twenty miles in the rear there was only one winding railway that led into Verdun. One must remember that in place of the many bridges that now span the Meuse, and scores of them the entire Meuse valley, there existed only the half-dozen bridges necessary to supply the needs of a peaceful rural population.

One must remember that in place of the half-dozen great railway military depots many of them with a score or more of tracks, there formerly existed none, as is likewise the case with the hospitals, aviation camps, artillery parks, engineering depots, staff headquarters, troop barracks, cavalry sheds, munition depots, automobile garages, and all the multitudinous, diversified, but ever intensified services that go to make up a great army organisation of to-day.

And last, but not least, the battlefield of Verdun as it stands to-day, and, above all, these unending miles of perfected organisation that extend away to the rear, bring sharply to the mind the memory of the one man who created them all, the one man who built up the machinery that saved Verdun, and the one man who, in recompense, is to-day at the head of the French armies building up on the entire French front, for the purpose of attaining final victory, what he built up on the Meuse for the successful saving of Verdun. This man is General Nivelle.

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Hon. Mr. C.E. Anton, G.T.M. Edkins, Esq. C.S. Gubbay, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shelling Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N.J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 24 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£1,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund...	600,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f. 60,000,000 =	(£5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f. 60,000,000 =	(£5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	f. 9,237,149 =	(£ 769,763

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at:

BANJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALEI,
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN,
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL...	30,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	21,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTIN(MUKDEN)	RYOJUN(PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIELIN
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING

DONE AT

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.

Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

"LUSITANIA'S" FATE.

DUE TO GERMAN SPIES.

The New York Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote on 5th March:

In an American book published here to-day by Mr. John Price Jones, who has done much secret service work, the charge is made that the Lusitania was steered to destruction by German Wireless, written in New York, and despatched from Sayville (Long Island). The story, which is long and substantial, has an introduction by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Roger Wood, a former Public Prosecutor of the United States.

German spies travelling by the Lusitania, reported that the captain invariably sent a radiogram to the British Admiralty on approaching the English shore, asking for instructions as to the course. On the fatal day the plotters here picked up Captain Turner's message through Sayville Station, and immediately sent a reply which directed him to the very spot. There U boats, as arranged, awaited their prey. How the "fake" message was received and the genuine Admiralty message not received, says Mr Jones, has never been publicly explained.

TO LET

TO LET.

ARDSHEAL, No. 119 The Peak, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, May 5, 1917. 1771

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars,
Apply to
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1377

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE,
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui, during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

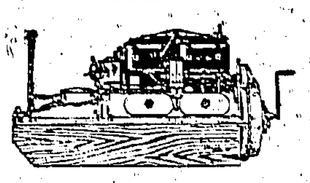
May 9th to 15th, 1917.

Day		48 Water	Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height
			h m	high.		h m	feet
Wed.	9	m	0 58	7.7	m	3 31	1.9
			12 45	6.1		6 51	0.4
Thurs.	10	m	1 19	7.5	m	4 59	2.1
						8 12	0.5
Fri.	11	m	1 41	7.9	m	4 23	1.3
		m	1 27	7.6		8 5	0.7
Sat.	12	m	2 21	8.1	m	4 4	2.5
			2 20	7.7		8 15	0.9
Sun.	13	m	3 20	8.3	m	5 14	2.7
			3 6	8.6		9 2	2.0
Mon.	14	m	4 6	8.2	m	7 24	2.9
			3 58	8.5		10 21	1.5
Tues.	15	m	5 13	8.6	m	10 21	2.7
			4 56	8.7		11 37	1.7

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and the recommendations and its never failing qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

When you think of MOTORS think of ALEX. ROSS & Co.



Largest Stock of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Marine Motors in Hongkong. "Everything for Motoring."

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £33,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital		£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds		3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds		17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account		128,250
		£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch		£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches		2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department		337,239
Other Receipts		478,940
		£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME: AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 8, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/4¼
" On demand	2/4 13/16
" 30 days' sight	2/4⅞
" 4 months' sight	2/5 1/16
Credits, 4 months' sight,	2/5⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/5⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	326
Credits, 4 months' sight,	336½
On New York—	
On demand	57½
Credits, 60 days sight,	——
On Bombay—	
Wire	——
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	——
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	102
On Manila—	
On demand	114
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	111½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	48.10
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$8.25 n.
Silver (per oz)	27 15 16
Bar Silver in Hongkong	17½ nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	½ p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents	½ p.n.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

Temperature.

Hongkong, May 8, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	29.83
Do.	1 P.M.	29.78
Do.	4 P.M.	29.75
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	72
Do.	1 P.M.	76
Do.	4 P.M.	75
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	68
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	72
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	73
Do. Maximum		75
Do. Minimum (over night)		69

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	——
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	——
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	——
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	——
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9. P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.0 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Mr Geo. Stacey, Mr and Mrs Davies, Mr H. Surplice, Mr A. E. Bolt, Mr Beattie, Mr A. M. C. J. Van Exter, Mr S. Hoshino, Mrs E. P. Lundgren, Mr and Mrs F. G. Howard, Mr and Mrs C. N. Crush, Mr M. O. Carlson, Mrs W. J. Rice, Mr O. W. Braddburn, Mr and Mrs Matthews and child, Mr G. H. Gutteridge, Mr H. S. Lane, Mr K. G. Blair, Mrs T. B. Sai, Miss B. M. Stanton, Miss D. E. Harland, Mr W. A. Miller, Mrs and Miss Materson, Mr Maeda, Mr Maeda, Mr W. K. Stanion, Mrs Iwao, Mr A. Takahashi, Mr T. Satoh, Mr J. M. Fernandez, Rev. R. Rantanen, Rev. S. Aarni, Rev. H. Saari, Messrs E. Kanki, K. Sakabe, T. Ogura, H. Senoh, J. J. Palmer, V. B. Baker, W. Wolez, K. Satoh, M. Masui, W. M. Noble, E. K. Ingram, F. C. Allen, Murata, K. Mori, Capt. H. Miles, Miss Y. Kobata, Miss E. Shimooka, Mr and Mrs Mather and infant.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.72	29.74
Temperature	72	76	69
Humidity	62	80	89
Direction of Wind	E	E	E
Force	4	3	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.01	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 7th 78
Lowest open air temperature on the 8th 69

T. F. CLAXTON Director.
Hongkong, Observatory, May 8, 1917.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Store keepers.

ITCHING ECZEMA ON CHILDREN

Six Months Awful to See. Hardly Had Any Sleep at All. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My two children suffered with eczema for six months. It broke out on their bodies and all over their faces and heads and was of a wet running nature. It was awful to see them. They hardly had any sleep at all.



"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I sent for a free sample. I could see that it was doing them good so I purchased more. I am pleased to say they are now completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Ward, 46, Castle St., Barnsley, Yorks., Eng., July 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	20 "
One hour	25 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every Subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the rickshs be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 "
Hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than :—

To 4th mile—	
single	75 cents....1 hour.
return	$1.00....2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—	
single	$1.20....2 hours.
return	$1.50....4 "
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—	
single	$1.75....2½ "
return	$2.00....5 "
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—	
single	$2.00....3 "
return	$2.50....7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshs with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 "
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Town to Race Cotse	10 "
From Clock Town to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 "
One hour	20 "
Two hours	35 "
Three "	50 "
Four "	60 "
Five "	70 "
Six "	75 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 "
Three "	60 "
Four "	75 "
Five "	85 "
Six "	90 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$.40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three "	2.00
Four "	2.40
Five "	2.80
Six "	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 12.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately at Vladivostock, and decreased moderately elsewhere; it is probably highest between the Loochoos and the Bonins. A depression is situated to the north of Shantung, and a shallow depression covers the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 9.39 inches, against an average of 13.67 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 9th May :—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MAY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of May, 1917 :—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
May 8th,	5.36 a.m.	7.02 p.m.
" 9th,	5.36 "	7.03 "
" 10th,	5.35 "	7.03 "
" 11th,	5.34 "	7.04 "
" 12th,	5.34 "	7.04 "
" 13th,	5.33 "	7.05 "
" 14th,	5.33 "	7.05 "
" 15th,	5.32 "	7.06 "
" 16th,	5.32 "	7.06 "
" 17th,	5.31 "	7.07 "
" 18th,	5.31 "	7.07 "
" 19th,	5.30 "	7.08 "
" 20th,	5.30 "	7.08 "
" 21st,	5.30 "	7.08 "
" 22nd,	5.29 "	7.09 "
" 23rd,	5.29 "	7.10 "
" 24th,	5.29 "	7.11 "
" 25th,	5.29 "	7.11 "
" 26th,	5.29 "	7.11 "
" 27th,	5.28 "	7.12 "
" 28th,	5.28 "	7.12 "
" 29th,	5.28 "	7.12 "
" 30th,	5.27 "	7.13 "
" 31st,	5.27 "	7.13 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 8, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Wiostock	6 a.	29.69	43	—	N	4	c
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	29.48	50	65	WNW	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.64	57	86	S	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.62	60	82	SW	4	o
Sharp Pk.	"	29.83	68	85	SE	1	o
Amoy	"	29.81	64	91	W	4	r
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.84	64	96	N	1	r
Taichu	"	29.81	66	—	—	0	r
Tainan	"	29.79	66	—	NE	2	e
Koshun	"	29.79	73	—	E	4	o
Pesesadores	"	29.79	70	—	NE	2	o
Canton	6 a.	29.78	70	90	NE	1	e
Hongkong	"	29.74	69	80	E	3	o
Gap Rock	"	29.76	—	—	ENE	4	e
Macao	"	29.73	68	91	NNW	2	of
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.74	68	91	ENE	2	bf
Tourane	"	29.73	70	—	NW	2	b
C. St. James	"	29.73	75	—	NW	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.79	75	96	S	1	r
Dagupan	"	29.73	75	94	SE	2	o
Manila	"	29.78	73	94	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.76	75	96	NNW	1	b
Tacloban	"	29.79	79	95	WNW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.76	75	94	NW	2	o
Surigao	"	29.79	75	96	—	0	o
Labuan	"	29.75	80	95	SW	4	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, May 8, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHARE REPORT.

MAY 8TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Options 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$712½ s.	Final of £2-3/- making £4-6 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of Income tax	6¼ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $ 50	$56	$7 final making $25 a/c 1914 and Interim of $18 a/c 1915.	6¼ p.c.
North Chinas £5	T. 150	Final div. of 15% making 27½ % a/c 1915	
Unions $100	$865 sa.	Interim of $30 a/c 1915.	6¼ p.c.
Yangtszes $ 50	$217	$15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916	7¼ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires $ 20	$146 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915.	5 p.c.
Hongkong Fires $ 50	$325 b.	$27 for 1915	8 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$84 s.	Int. of $5 a/c 1916/1917	18½ p.c.
Steamboats $ 15	$18	$1.25 for 1916	6¼ p.c.
Indo-Chinas— (Preferred) £5	$41½	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916/	6 p.c.
(Deferred) £5	$124	Interim of 10/- a/c 1916,	8 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	108/-	2/- int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	9 p.c.
"Star Ferry" $ 10	$31½ b.	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	6¼ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$113½	$12 for 1916	10½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars P. 50	$32	P. 5 for 1916	13½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans £1	31/6 b.	Final div. 5% free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1916 coupon No. 8	5 p.c.
Langkaes sdrs. 10	T. 17 b. s. d.	This 1 for 1916	
Raubs £1	$2.70		
Tronoh Mines £1	2/6 s.	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	16 p.c.
Ural Caspians £1	33/-	9 % for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$39 s.	8 % for 1916 & bonus $2	7¼ p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $ 50	$123½	Final $2.50 & bonus $8, making $11 a/c 1916	9 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 90 b.	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16	8¼ p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels $ 50	$102	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1916	5¾ p.c.
Central Estates $100	$100	$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands $100	$97½	Final div. of $3½ making $7 a/c 1916	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6½ b.	30 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $ 30	$33	$2 for 1916	6 p.c.
West Points $ 50	$77 b.	Final $3-25, making $5.25 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 92	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	6¼ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 150 b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	6¼ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 128½ b.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 14½ b.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	7 p.c.
Yangtzepoos T. 5	T. 5½		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $ 12	$8	72 cts. for 1915	9 p.c.
Light & Powers $ 5	$4½ b.	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-16	
China-Providents $ 10	$8	70 cents for 1916	8¾ p.c.
Dairy Farms $ 6	$23½ b.	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	12¾ p.c.
Green Islands $ 7½	$8 b.	80 cents for 1916	9 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$ 49 b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ices $ 25	$151	$11 on a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes $ 10	$28½	$1 final and bonus $1 making $3	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/-	$6.70 b.	23 % final a/c 1916 Pending (cents 48 per share)	8¾ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry $10			
Peak Tramways $ 10	$9.80	7 % for 1915/1916	7 p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	$1		
Steam Laundry $ 5	$3.40 b.	25 cents for 1915/1916	6¼ p.c.
Union Waterboats $10	$16	12½ % for 1916	8 p.c.
Watsons $ 10	$6.30 b.	70 cents for 1915	
William Powell $ 7	$6.60 s.	60 cents for 1913/1914	10 p.c.

ss.—sellers. ss.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add: "HIALTO." MOXON & TAYLOR
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